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Flying Operations

AIRCREW TRAINING

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This instruction implements AFD 11-2, *Aircraft Rules and Procedures*, and AFD 11-4, *Aviation Service*. It establishes the USAF aircrew training program that supports Air Force objectives and is applicable to all units assigned to or gained by major commands (MAJCOM) and HQ USAF direct reporting units (DRU) and applies to commanders, operations supervisors, and aircrews assigned or attached to all flying activities of these MAJCOMs and DRUs. MAJCOMs, field operating agencies (FOA) and DRUs may supplement this instruction. MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs will coordinate their supplement to this instruction with HQ USAF/XOOT before publication and forward one copy to HQ USAF/XOOT after publication. AFI 11-2 *Mission Design Series (MDS)-Specific*, Volume 1 instructions will contain specific training requirements unique to individual aircraft and crew positions. Submit suggested improvements to this instruction on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**, through training channels, to HQ USAF/XOOT, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1480. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

The Privacy Act of 1974 affects this instruction. The Privacy Act System Number F011 AF XO A, Air Force Operations Resource Management Systems (AFORMS) covers required information. The authority for maintenance of AFORMS is Title 37 U.S.C. 301a (Incentive Pay), Public Law 92-204, Section 715 (Appropriations Act for 1973), Public Laws 93-570 (Appropriations Act for 1974), 93-294 (Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974), and Executive Order 9397.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

This change incorporates interim change (IC) 2000-1, which makes administrative changes to the purpose paragraphs on the title page; updates Flying Training CONOPS, including use of Program Guidance Letters (PGL) and Programmed Flying Training (PFT) conferences (paragraphs **1.**, **1.4.1.6.**, **1.4.2.4.3.**, and **1.4.2.5.4.**); makes the USAF Academy a MAJCOM-equivalent for purposes of this instruction (paragraph

1.4.2.); moves NVG training programs from a MAJCOM to a lead command (i.e., MDS-specific) responsibility (paragraph **1.4.2.4.4.**); replaces AFCAT 36-2233, *USAF Formal Schools*, with the Air Force Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA) throughout the instruction (paragraphs **1.4.2.5.1.**, **1.7.2.**, **1.7.3.**, **2.1.**, **2.2.**, **2.3.**, and **6.3.**); delegates waiver authority to complete requalification courses in lieu of initial qualification courses for aircrew members unqualified over 5 years to MAJCOM/DOT (or equivalent) (paragraph **1.7.3.**); defers to AFI 36-2107, *Active Duty Service Commitments (ADSC)*, for ADSCs for aircrew training (paragraphs **1.8.**, **4.10.**, and **5.**); allows test pilots to complete senior officer qualification training courses (paragraph **2.8.8.**); revises the definition of basic mission capable (BMC) aircrew status to require “qualification” rather than “familiarization” in some aspect of the unit mission (paragraph **4.1.2.**); makes failure to accomplish the physical examination, physiological training, and ejection seat/ground egress training grounding items (paragraphs **4.1.4.**, **4.1.4.1.**, **4.1.4.2.**, and **4.1.4.8.**); updates reference to AFI 11-290, *Cockpit/Crew Resource Management Training Program* (paragraph **4.1.4.3.**); clarifies that status of non-mission ready aircrews will be updated in Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) (paragraph **4.6.1.**); clarifies that flight surgeons may log more than one sortie per day; however, they may credit only one sortie per day towards semi-annual and annual sortie requirements (**Table 1.**); and adds new acronyms and terms to the glossary (**Attachment 1**). See the last attachment of the publication, IC 2000-1, for the complete IC. A bar (|) indicates revisions from the previous edition.

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. General. | 3 |
| 1.1. Program Goals. | 4 |
| 1.2. Waiver Authority. | 4 |
| 1.3. Use of Flying Hours. | 4 |
| 1.4. Responsibilities | 4 |
| 1.5. In-Unit Training Time Limitations | 6 |
| 1.6. Recurrency Training. | 6 |
| 1.7. Requalification Training | 7 |
| 1.8. Active Duty Service Commitment (ADSC). | 7 |
| 2. Initial Qualification Training | 7 |
| 2.1. General Requirements. | 7 |
| 2.2. Initial Qualification Training Prerequisites. | 7 |
| 2.3. Ground Training Requirements. | 8 |
| 2.4. Flying Training Requirements | 8 |
| 2.5. Requalification. | 9 |
| 2.6. Conversion/Difference Qualification. | 9 |
| 2.7. Multiple Qualification. | 9 |
| 2.8. Senior Officer Qualification and Performance Requirements | 9 |
| 2.9. Flight Surgeons. | 10 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| AFI11-202v1 30 JUNE 2000 | 3 |
| 3. Mission Qualification Training. | 10 |
| 4. Continuation Training | 10 |
| 4.1. Aircrew Status. | 10 |
| 4.2. Responsibilities | 11 |
| 4.3. Training Events/Tables. | 11 |
| 4.4. Currency. | 11 |
| 4.5. Proration of Training. | 12 |
| 4.6. Failure to Complete Continuation Training Requirements. | 12 |
| 4.7. Requirements Before PCS or TDY by Members on Active Flying Status. | 12 |
| 4.8. Requirements Before Removal From Active Flying. | 12 |
| 4.9. Requirements While in Inactive Flying Status. | 12 |
| 4.10. Retraining. | 13 |
| 4.11. Aircrews Flying in Non-US Air Force Aircraft and with Non-US Air Force | 13 |
| 4.12. Flight Surgeon Requirements. | 13 |
| Table 1. Flight Surgeon Sorties/Training Requirements (See Notes). | 13 |
| 5. Upgrade Training. | 13 |
| 6. Aircrew Training System (ATS) | 14 |
| 6.1. Applicability. | 14 |
| 6.2. Students. | 14 |
| 6.3. Course Prerequisites. | 14 |
| 6.4. Objectives. | 14 |
| 6.5. Unsatisfactory Student Progress: | 14 |
| 6.6. Courseware Changes. | 14 |
| 6.7. Forms Prescribed. | 14 |
| Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, and TERMS | 15 |
| Attachment 2— IC 2000-1 TO AFI 11-202, VOLUME 1, AIRCREW TRAINING | 18 |

1. General. This instruction prescribes basic policy and guidance for training United States Air Force aircrews according to AFD 11-2, *Aircraft Rules and Procedures* (AFD 11-2 establishes the publications architecture). Undergraduate and Graduate aircrew production is tasked in Programmed Flying Training Guidance Letters (PGL). Undergraduate and Introduction to fighter/bomber Fundamentals training is conducted according to HQ AETC instructions and approved syllabi. This instruction takes precedence

over MDS-specific instructions. Unique, customized, and/or specialized training programs are defined in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 instructions.

1.1. Program Goals. The Air Force Aircrew Training Program ensures all aircrew members obtain and maintain the qualification and proficiency needed to effectively perform their unit's mission. Programs should strive to minimize the amount of retraining necessary when flying personnel return to duties for aircraft in which they were previously qualified. The overall objective of the aircrew training program is to develop and maintain a high state of mission readiness for immediate and effective employment across the range of military operations (major theater war, small scale contingencies and military operations other than war).

1.2. Waiver Authority. Unless otherwise specified in this instruction, HQ USAF/XOO is the waiver authority for this instruction. Request waivers to the basic guidance in this instruction through applicable training channels to MAJCOM/DO, or equivalent level. MAJCOM/DOs will forward request in message or memo format to HQ USAF/XOO, with courtesy copy to HQ USAF/XOOT. Waivers to supplemental guidance will be handled by the MAJCOM agency that generated the supplement. Unless otherwise specified in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1, MAJCOM/DOs are the waiver authority for specific aircrew training requirements.

1.3. Use of Flying Hours. Use training hours in a manner that demonstrates good stewardship of the taxpayers' money. Justify dedicated flying hours on the basis of accomplishing peacetime missions and/or maintaining wartime readiness. Structure each training mission to achieve optimum training. Personnel, at all levels, should prevent the misuse or the perception of misuse of Air Force resources.

1.4. Responsibilities :

1.4.1. HQ USAF/XOO:

1.4.1.1. Sets policy and guides the conduct and execution of the aircrew training program.

1.4.1.2. Delegates office of primary responsibility (OPR) for this instruction to HQ USAF/XOOT.

1.4.1.3. DELETED.

1.4.1.4. Monitors and reviews MAJCOM programs ensuring MAJCOM policies, guidance and instruction supplements are adequate.

1.4.1.5. Through HQ USAF/XOOT, hosts biennial, or as required, training conference to assist in maintaining appropriate commonality in lead command training programs.

1.4.1.6. Through HQ USAF/XOOT, implements Flying Training Concept of Operations (CONOPS). Annually releases Undergraduate and Graduate PGLs capturing approved training requirements across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

1.4.2. MAJCOMs. MAJCOMs will establish an aircrew training office responsible for the overall management of the command's aircrew training program. Air National Guard (ANG) and USAF Academy are considered MAJCOMs for purposes of this instruction.

1.4.2.1. Theater Indoctrination Training. MAJCOMs will develop theater indoctrination training and ensure aircrew are trained for specific theater flight operations. As a minimum, this training will include a thorough review of theater unique instrument requirements and procedures, the use of non-DoD instrument approach procedures, required instrumentation for

specific approaches, theater weather conditions, local area procedures, and host nation agreements.

1.4.2.2. DELETED.

1.4.2.3. Recall Procedures. MAJCOMs will notify training command headquarters and training units prior to recalling a student from a formal school course. Recalling a student will be done for reasons other than performance, i.e., emergencies, unforeseen delays in training, etc.

1.4.2.4. Lead Command MAJCOM. AFPD 10-9, *Lead Operating Command Weapon System Management*, establishes a lead command MAJCOM and user commands for each MDS.

1.4.2.4.1. AFI 11-2 MDS-Specific, Volume 1. The lead command MAJCOM, in coordination with user commands, will develop and manage their appropriate AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 to standardize aircrew ground and flying training requirements, regardless of mission designation and command of assignment. MDS-specific Volume 1s may be more but not less restrictive than this instruction. Unresolved differences between lead and user commands will be elevated to HQ USAF/XO for final resolution.

1.4.2.4.2. MDS-Specific Training Conference. Lead commands will host a MDS-specific training conference biennially, or more frequently if required. The training conference reviews all training programs for currency, applicability, compliance and effectiveness, and addresses issues in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1. Attendees should include training representatives from user commands, formal schools, numbered Air Force (NAF) training and standardization offices (if applicable), selected unit representatives, and Aircrew Training System (ATS) contractors.

1.4.2.4.3. Program Guidance Letters (PGL). Lead commands, in conjunction with user commands and other users, will determine total force training requirements across the FYDP. Forwarded requirements annually to HQ USAF/XOOT for validation and inclusion in the Undergraduate and Graduate PGLs.

1.4.2.4.4. Night Vision Goggles (NVG) Training. Lead commands, in coordination with user commands, will develop initial and annual NVG training programs that emphasize sound night operations using NVGs, address common NVG hazards, weapons specific NVG capabilities, and the limitations involved in night low-level NVG-aided operations and ensure appropriate aircrews are properly trained.

NOTE: Recurring NVG training will be taught separately from the recurring Instrument Refresher Course (IRC) and will not be credited toward any part of IRC training. If the MAJCOM elects to use the IRC forum for NVG training, additional time must be allocated to fulfill NVG requirements.

1.4.2.5. Training Command MAJCOM. The training command is the command tasked with providing formal training (HQ AETC or lead command, as applicable).

1.4.2.5.1. Formal School Courses. The training command, in coordination with lead commands and program managers, approves formal school courses and syllabi. These courses and syllabi should be developed to support the Air Force Mission Essential Task List. Send proposals for amending existing course prerequisites and syllabi or deleting obsolete courses through the appropriate headquarters to the training command for

approval. The training command will process the approved changes in coordination with the Air Force Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA), OPR.

1.4.2.5.2. Formal Course Review (FCR). Training commands will host FCRs biennially, or more frequently if required. The FCR reviews formal training programs and syllabi for currency, applicability, compliance and effectiveness. Attendees should include training representatives from user commands, curriculum developers, formal schools, NAF training and standardization offices (if applicable), selected unit representatives, and ATS contractors.

1.4.2.5.3. Progress Review (PR). Training commands will outline procedures for a PR to be accomplished when a student fails to progress according to syllabus requirements. The PR can recommend continuation in training or AFI 11-402, *Aviation and Parachutist Service, Aeronautical Ratings and Badges*, action, e.g., a Flying Evaluation Board (FEB). If the recommendation is to continue training, then the PR will determine the extent of additional training.

1.4.2.5.4. Programmed Flying Training (PFT). Training commands will conduct PFT conferences. The purpose of PFT conferences are to capture inputs from Air Staff, AFPC, lead and user MAJCOMs, and other users in the allocation of training quotas. The conference goal is to publish a consolidated PFT pamphlet that fulfills maximum total force training requirements within programmed capacity. Training MAJCOMs maintain quota allocation and management responsibilities.

1.4.3. Formal School - Aircrew Training System (ATS) Contractor. Develops, updates, and maintains courseware and training syllabi and performs task and media analysis associated with aircrew qualification training per AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training*; AFPAM 36-2211, *Guide for Management of Air Force Training Systems*; and AFMAN 36-2234, *Instruction System Development*; and consistent with the applicable ATS contract (see applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1).

1.4.4. Formal School - Non-ATS. The training command develops, updates, and maintains courseware and training syllabi; performs task and media analysis associated with aircrew qualification training per AFI 36-2201, AFPAM 36-2211, and AFMAN 36-2234, and is the approving authority for these courses (coordinate with the lead command if different than the training command).

1.5. In-Unit Training Time Limitations . Aircrew members entered in an in-unit training program leading to qualification or requalification should be dedicated to that program; i.e., give training requirements priority over non-training related duties. Training time limitations for qualification training completion is contained in applicable MDS-Specific, Volume 1s. In-unit training will begin no later than 45 days (90 days for the Air Reserve Component (ARC)) after reporting to a new duty station or unit, unless waived by MAJCOM.

1.6. Recurrency Training.

1.6.1. Loss of Currency up to 6 Months. An aircrew member must demonstrate proficiency with an instructor (or designated supervisor, when specified in the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1) in all delinquent items (such as landings). Designated supervisors, if applicable, will be clearly established in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1.

1.6.2. Loss of Currency Exceeding 6 Months. AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 will establish which currency items result in unqualified status requiring requalification according to paragraph 1.7. and which currency items do not result in unqualified status allowing recurrency to be regained according to paragraph 1.6.1.

1.7. Requalification Training . An aircrew member is unqualified upon expiration of his or her qualification evaluation or loss of currency exceeding 6 months (for currency items specified in applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 according to paragraph 1.6.2), whichever occurs first. For all aircrew members, except flight surgeons, unless made more restrictive in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1, requalification requirements are as follows:

1.7.1. Unqualified up to 2 Years. Complete training in all delinquent items (as applicable), additional training as directed by the squadron commander, and a flight evaluation.

1.7.2. Unqualified 2 to 5 Years. Complete appropriate ETCA requalification academic course, in-unit or formal school flying training, and a flight evaluation. When the requalification academic course is not practical or quotas are not available, units will request waivers as specified in the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 to conduct in-unit training using formal school courseware.

1.7.3. Unqualified Over 5 Years. Complete the appropriate ETCA formal initial qualification course. Waiver authority to complete the ETCA formal requalification course in lieu of the initial qualification course is MAJCOM/DOT (or equivalent).

1.7.4. Instructor Requalification. Instructor requalification requirements will be as specified in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1.

1.8. Active Duty Service Commitment (ADSC). For ADSCs for aircrew training, see AFI 36-2107, *Active Duty Service Commitments*.

2. Initial Qualification Training . An aircrew member engaged in training needed to qualify for basic aircrew duties in an assigned position for a specific aircraft, without regard for the unit's operational mission. This section specifies minimum training requirements for initial qualification, requalification, conversion/difference qualification, senior officer qualification, and flight surgeon training.

2.1. General Requirements. Unless specified in applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1, the primary method of initial qualification is to attend and complete the appropriate formal training course listed in ETCA. Completing the appropriate formal course satisfies all basic qualification training requirements. When attendance is not practical or quotas are not available, units will request waivers as specified in the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 to conduct in-unit qualification training, using formal school courseware (see paragraph 1.5). Special recurring flying training acquired by contract is governed by AFI 36-2202, *Special Training*. **NOTE:** General officers must complete a formal training course qualification program (AF Form 8 flight evaluation) prior to flying an aircraft with passengers on board (exceptions to this policy must be approved by HQ USAF/ XO).

2.2. Initial Qualification Training Prerequisites. Before entering qualification training, each aircrew member must comply with the appropriate formal course training prerequisites prescribed in ETCA. In addition, all personnel maintaining flying status will meet the following requirements before flying:

2.2.1. Physical Examinations. Complete flight physical examinations according to AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Medical Standards*. Aircrew members who fail to successfully complete the flight physical may not perform inflight duties until they successfully complete the examination. For further action to be taken on personnel who fail to complete the required flight physical examination when due, see AFI 11-402.

2.2.2. Physiological Training. Complete physiological training according to AFI 11-403, *U.S. Air Force Aerospace Physiological Training Program*.

2.2.2.1. Requirements are waived for personnel in flying status codes “J” and “L” inactive status (except individuals selected for indoctrination flying). Requirements are also waived for personnel performing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) ground control station aircrew duties. Requalification is completed according to AFI 11-403.

2.2.2.2. Personnel who perform flying duty in other than their rated specialty (for example, airborne command post duty) must maintain currency in physiological training.

2.2.2.3. Do not schedule personnel who are delinquent in physiological training to fly.

2.3. Ground Training Requirements. For in-unit qualification training, commanders will obtain and use the current formal school courseware (ETCA), if available.

2.3.1. Academic Training. Accomplish academic training requirements as directed in applicable courseware.

2.3.2. Written Examinations. Satisfy requirements of AFI 11-202, Volume 2, *Aircrew Standardization/Evaluation Program Organization and Administration*, and applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 2.

2.3.3. Egress and Life Support. Ejection seat (where applicable), egress and life support training must be completed before the first flight according to AFI 11-301, *Life Support Program*, and AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1. (N/A for UAV aircrew.)

2.3.4. Ground Training. Applicable ground training (i.e., simulators, aircraft systems, etc.) accomplished at the formal school establishes due dates for subsequent continuation training. If completion dates are unknown, use the date on the formal school generated AF Form 8, **Certificate of Aircrew Qualification**.

2.4. Flying Training Requirements . Approved in-unit training must be accomplished according to applicable formal school courseware and the following guidance:

2.4.1. Flying training lessons should be completed in order; however, if mission scheduling or student progress dictates otherwise, the unit commander or designated training supervisor may change the order.

2.4.2. There should be a minimum time lapse between training missions and every effort should be made to complete qualification training requirements within the prescribed time period.

2.4.3. With operations group commander (or equivalent) approval, upgrade and special qualification training requirements may be completed during operational missions under the supervision of an instructor of like specialty. Comply with restrictions in appropriate AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1, MAJCOM directives, and applicable operation order (OPORD).

2.5. Requalification. Requalification training requirements will be established in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 and be in accordance with paragraph 1.7 of this instruction.

2.6. Conversion/Difference Qualification. Conversion qualification is normally associated with training between MDSs. Difference qualification is normally conducted when training in a different series aircraft in the same MDS. However, when the differences between series are great enough, the training is considered conversion training which requires completion of the formal school initial qualification course. Conversion and difference qualification training requirements will be established in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1. For unit conversions, when formal school courses are not available to handle the throughput, MAJCOMs will develop, and coordinate with the training command, in-unit training plans that maximize use of highly experienced personnel as the initial cadre.

2.7. Multiple Qualification. MAJCOMs may authorize qualification in more than one MDS aircraft for crewmembers only when such action is directed by command mission requirements and is economically justifiable. This authority cannot be delegated below MAJCOM level, except HQ AFMC which may further delegate, but not lower than wing commander. Unless required for unit mission accomplishment, commanders must not permit aircrew members qualified in primary mission aircraft to maintain qualification in support aircraft.

2.8. Senior Officer Qualification and Performance Requirements . Senior officers (colonel selects and above) whose position requires operational flying, will complete the appropriate formal training course (normally, senior officer course), unless already qualified. A senior officer course that does not result in an AF Form 8 flight evaluation will not permit unsupervised flying. In addition, senior officers will comply with paragraph 4.1.4 of this instruction. **NOTE:** General officers must complete a formal training course qualification program (AF Form 8 flight evaluation) prior to flying an aircraft with passengers on board (exceptions to this policy must be approved by HQ USAF/XO).

2.8.1. General officers in commander billets may fly without an instructor in their primary assigned aircraft if they are current and qualified (Mission Ready (MR)/Combat Mission Ready (CMR) or Basic Mission Capable (BMC)) according to the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1.

2.8.2. All other general officers and general officer commanders maintaining Basic Aircraft Qualification (BAQ) or less, must fly with an instructor.

2.8.3. General officers flying in single-place aircraft are limited to CSAF, commanders, MAJCOM directors of operations, and numbered Air Force vice commanders. General officers maintaining basic aircraft qualification (BAQ) in single-place aircraft require an instructor pilot in the flight.

2.8.4. Except for CSAF, HQ USAF/CV, MAJCOM commanders (or equivalents), and Unified Command commanders (when filled by a USAF general officer), general officers who are in operational flying status and who do not directly oversee Operational Support Airlift (OSA) aircraft operations should not fly OSA aircraft. MAJCOM commanders may develop further OSA guidelines as necessary.

2.8.5. As a minimum, CSAF and HQ USAF/CV will maintain BAQ in their assigned aircraft. Minimum and maximum sortie rates do not apply.

2.8.6. Unless further restricted by AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1, colonels and colonel selects who comply with paragraph 2.8 may fly without an instructor in their primary assigned aircraft.

2.8.7. MAJCOMs establish additional guidelines and flight requirements as necessary.

2.8.8. Test pilots of any rank assigned to HQ AFMC may attend senior officer qualification training courses.

2.9. Flight Surgeons. Will complete the minimum requirements in paragraph 4.1.4. In addition, the following guidance applies to flight surgeons: in lieu of the flight evaluation, complete a written qualification examination pertaining to their primary assigned aircraft administered by the standardization and evaluation function of the flying unit to which they are assigned/attached; accomplish ejection seat (if required) and aircraft ground egress training in any aircraft in which they fly; be thoroughly briefed on emergency exits and egress procedures prior to flying on any aircraft; and complete flight currency events according to paragraph 4.12.

3. Mission Qualification Training. An aircrew member engaged in training needed to qualify in an assigned aircrew position to perform the command or unit mission. AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 prescribes minimum training requirements to qualify individuals in unit missions. All crew members will complete mission qualification before entering special mission (e.g., Special Operations Low Level (SOLL) II, Harpoon, etc.) qualification or upgrade training, unless the special mission training is specifically directed as pre-mission qualification training in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1, e.g., LANTIRN training.

4. Continuation Training . The continuation training program provides crew members with the volume, frequency, and mix of training necessary to maintain proficiency in the assigned qualification level.

4.1. Aircrew Status. An aircrew member may be assigned Mission Ready/Combat Mission Ready, Basic Mission Capable, or Basic Aircraft Qualification status.

4.1.1. Mission Ready/Combat Mission Ready (MR/CMR). An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification training and maintains qualification and proficiency in the command or unit operational mission.

4.1.2. Basic Mission Capable (BMC). An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification training, is qualified in some aspect of the unit mission, but does not maintain MR/CMR status. The aircrew member must be able to attain full qualification to meet operational taskings within 30 days, or otherwise specified in the applicable MDS-Specific, Volume 1.

4.1.3. Basic Aircraft Qualification (BAQ). An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed initial qualification training and is qualified to perform aircrew duties in the unit aircraft. The member must perform at the minimum frequency necessary to meet the most recent sortie and flight standards set for that weapon system in the applicable MDS-Specific, Volume 1.

4.1.4. Minimum Requirements. In addition to the above, MR/CMR, BMC, and BAQ aircrew members must have accomplished and/or maintain the following minimum requirements (**NOTE:** an asterisk [*] indicates requirement is a grounding item):

4.1.4.1. *Annual physical according to AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards*.

4.1.4.2. *Physiological training (N/A for UAV aircrew) according to AFI 11-403, *Aerospace Physiological Training*.

4.1.4.3. Cockpit/Crew Resource Management (CRM) training, according to AFI 11-290, *Cockpit/Crew Resource Management Training Program*, and MDS-Specific, Volume 1 (Flight

Surgeons: CRM is a one-time requirement in the primary assigned aircraft).

4.1.4.4. Life support equipment and procedures training according to AFI 11-301.

4.1.4.5. Flight evaluation.

4.1.4.6. Flight currency events, except special mission qualifications that do not affect the wartime mission.

4.1.4.7. Instrument Refresher Course according to AFMAN 11-210, *Instrument Refresher Course Program*, (all pilots that fly under instrument flight rules and navigators with flight instruments at their station).

4.1.4.8. *Ejection seat (where applicable) and ground egress training (N/A for UAV operators).

4.2. Responsibilities :

4.2.1. MAJCOM. MAJCOMs will determine unit of attachment for higher headquarters attached staff personnel in flying positions.

4.2.2. Squadron Commander. The squadron commander or designated representative will ensure individuals receive training to successfully complete unit missions and maintain individual proficiency. The squadron commander will also determine the training level of each assigned crew member, when not prescribed by MAJCOM.

4.2.3. Aircrew Members. Each aircrew member is responsible for monitoring and completing all training requirements.

4.3. Training Events/Tables. Aircrew member's continuation and additional training events/tables are maintained in AFORMS.

4.3.1. Do not use AFORMS to track training for nonflying individuals. Use the following forms when documenting aircrew training in AFORMS: AF Form 1520, **AFORMS Mission/Multi-Crewmember Scheduled Event Input**, AF Form 1521, **AFORMS Individual Scheduled Event Input**, AF Form 1522, **AFORMS Additional Training Accomplishment Input**, and AF Form 3526, **AFORMS OMR Event Accomplishment Report**. If additional forms are needed, see AFI 37-160, Volume 8, *The Air Force Publications and Forms Management Program--Developing and Processing Forms*, for guidance.

4.3.2. Continuation training programs and requirements can be set up for at least a 6 month training period and provide for quarterly training progress reviews. MAJCOMs may set up continuation training programs for other than a 6-month training period.

4.4. Currency. Currency requirements for aircrew members are listed in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1.

4.4.1. MAJCOMs determine similar equipment or systems for aircrew members who fly more than one mission or design aircraft.

4.4.2. MAJCOM/DO may waive currency requirements for aircraft that are unique to an organization when accomplishment is not practical. In such cases, commanders make sure that aircrew members are thoroughly indoctrinated in all normal and emergency procedures before flight.

4.5. Proration of Training. When determining training requirements, prorate an aircrew member not available for flying duties (for example, PCS, nonflying TDY, duty not including flying [DNIF] status, or emergency leave). Requirements prorated are in direct proportion to the number of days of non-availability. Do not prorate for nonavailability of 15 days or less. For every 30 days beyond 15 days, prorate training requirements one month, but not to less than one event. Additional proration guidance may be established by aircraft in each MDS-Specific, Volume 1.

4.6. Failure to Complete Continuation Training Requirements.

4.6.1. Declare individuals in Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) non-mission ready (NMR), non-combat mission ready (N-CMR), non-basic mission capable (N-BMC), or non-basic aircraft qualified (N-BAQ) if they fail to complete periodic ground or flying continuation training requirements as defined in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 instructions. Waiver requirements and waiver authorities will be specified in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 instructions.

4.6.2. Failure to accomplish recurring ejection seat (where applicable) and ground egress training, flight physical, or physiological training results in immediate grounding until the training is accomplished.

4.7. Requirements Before PCS or TDY by Members on Active Flying Status. This paragraph applies to flying personnel departing PCS from their old station or TDY from their permanent station.

4.7.1. Aircrew members should complete a proportionate share of flying requirements by the end of the month preceding the date of departure for PCS or non-flying TDY.

4.7.2. Complete physical examination and physiological training requirements before departing PCS or TDY, if the due date occurs within 3 months after departure date. For flight evaluation requirements in conjunction with PCS/TDY moves, see AFI 11-202, Volume 2. Air University graduating students may delay physiological refresher training until they arrive at their new duty location or formal flying training base, if the assigned base is one of the locations with physiological training facilities.

4.8. Requirements Before Removal From Active Flying. This paragraph applies to flying personnel being retired, separated, placed in inactive status, or reassigned to nonflying positions.

4.8.1. Training requirements apply until the last day of the fourth month prior to an individual's removal from active flying. For example, a person who retires or starts terminal leave on 1 July must complete requirements through 31 March; or if a person is reassigned to a nonflying position on 15 November, he must complete requirements through 31 July.

4.8.2. Refresher physiological training and academic refresher courses are not required if individuals on active flying status are current, and if removal from active flying status occurs during the 4-month period after the due date.

4.9. Requirements While in Inactive Flying Status. Personnel placed in inactive status need not complete the aircrew, flying, and physiological training requirements of this instruction. Physical qualification must be maintained according to AFI 48-123, except for flying personnel in aviation service codes 6J, 7J, 8J, and 9J. When inactive members have been selected and confirmed for assignment to aircrew duties, these individuals must regain currency in physical and physiological training before performing inflight duties. Individuals will regain their physical qualification prior to PCS/PCA.

4.10. Retraining. Personnel retraining in another type aircraft will incur an ADSC per AFI 36-2107.

4.11. Aircrews Flying in Non-US Air Force Aircraft and with Non-US Air Force Units. Air Force aircrews performing appropriate duties in non-US Air Force aircraft per AFI 11-401, para. 1.11, or on duty with or attached to non-US Air Force units for flying are only required to maintain a current physical and review their flight records, as required, according to AFI 11-401. They do not need to maintain currency in USAF physiological training.

4.12. Flight Surgeon Requirements. Flight surgeon flying requirements are according to the appropriate MDS-Specific, Volume 1, but in no case are they less than those in table 1. Give assigned and attached flight surgeons every opportunity to fly in the unit's primary mission aircraft. Flight surgeons must fly at least 50 percent of their annual minimums in primary unit aircraft unless assigned or attached to operational units equipped only with single place aircraft. Waiver authority for this paragraph is HQ AFMOA/SGOA (send info copy to HQ USAF/XOOT and appropriate MAJCOM/SGOA).

Table 1. Flight Surgeon Sorties/Training Requirements (See Notes).

| Sortie | Semi-Annual Period | Annual Sorties |
|--------|--------------------|----------------|
| Total | Minimum: 6 | Minimum: 12 |
| Night | Minimum: 1 | Minimum: 2 |

NOTES:

1. Flight surgeons may log more than one sortie per day; however, no more than one sortie per single calendar day will be credited towards semi-annual and annual sortie requirements in [Table 1](#). above.

EXCEPTION: Credit reserve forces flight surgeons with a maximum of 2 sorties for separate flights performed in a single calendar day, provided the interval between flights does not exceed 60 days and a minimum of 6 missions are flown each 6 months.

2. A night sortie is one on which either takeoff or landing and at least 50 percent of flight duration or 1 hour, whichever is less, occur between the period of official sunset to official sunrise.

3. Flight surgeons are conditional fliers and must meet DoD Pay Manual flying requirements for entitlement to ACIP.

4. To maintain currency, time between flights must not be more than 60 days. Notify the command surgeon when time between flights exceeds 60 days. MAJCOMs establish procedures for flight surgeons to regain flying currency.

5. Upgrade Training. See applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 for specific instructions for additional requirements. Personnel upgrading in an aircraft will incur an ADSC per AFI 36-2107.

6. Aircrew Training System (ATS). The ATS is a system wherein a civilian contractor provides academic, simulator, and other designated aircrew training. ATS courses are listed in the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1.

6.1. Applicability. Guidance applies to all aircrew members attending either formal schools using ATS courseware or ATS refresher/phase training.

6.2. Students. ATS students will enroll on a full-time basis to insure their training is completed in a timely and uninterrupted manner. Students will be relieved of duties not directly related to training. **EXCEPTION:** Supervisory personnel may continue their normal duties as time permits.

6.3. Course Prerequisites. Commanders will insure ATS students complete ATS course prerequisites as outlined in ETCA; applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1; or course syllabus.

6.4. Objectives. Lesson objective descriptions, remediation procedures, specific training evaluation criteria, administration procedures and scheduling guidelines/procedures are found in the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 or course syllabus.

6.5. Unsatisfactory Student Progress:

6.5.1. If a student's training progress is unsatisfactory, the contractor will notify the appropriate government representative (wing training, operations officer, etc.). Following review of the student's record, the government representative will determine whether to continue or terminate training.

6.5.2. The contractor will provide written feedback to the unit commander or training office for students who display substandard performance.

6.6. Courseware Changes. Submit formal school courseware changes through appropriate MAJCOM channels to the training command. The training command will coordinate with the command responsible for overseeing the ATS contract, if different than the training command. Submit all other courseware changes to the MAJCOM responsible for overseeing the ATS contract.

6.7. Forms Prescribed. AF Form 1520, **AFORMS Mission/Multi-Crewmember Scheduled Event Input**; AF Form 1521, **AFORMS Individual Scheduled Event Input**; AF Form 1522, **AFORMS Additional Training Accomplishment Input**; AF Form 3526, **AFORMS OMR Event Accomplishment Report**.

MARVIN R. ESMOND, Lt General, USAF
DCS, Air and Space Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND TERMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACIP—Aviation Career Incentive Pay
AETC—Air Education and Training Command
AFI—Air Force Instruction
AFORMS—Air Force Operations Resource Management System
AFPC—Air Force Personnel Center
AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive
ANG—Air National Guard
ARC—Air Reserve Component
ATS—Aircrew Training System
BAQ—Basic Aircraft Qualification
BMC—Basic Mission Capable
CC—Commander
CMR—Combat Mission Ready
CONOPS—Concept of Operations
CSAF—Chief of Staff, USAF
DNIF—Duty Not Including Flying
DoD—Department of Defense
ETCA—Education and Training Course Announcement
FE—Flight Examiner
FEB—Flying Evaluation Board
FCR—Formal Course Review
FYDP—Future Years Defense Plan
GPGL—Graduate Program Guidance Letter
HQ—Headquarters
MAJCOM—Major Command
MDS—Mission Design Series
MR—Mission Ready
NAF—Numbered Air Force

N-BAQ—Non-Basic Aircraft Qualification

N-BMC—Non-Basic Mission Capable

N-CMR—Non-Combat Mission Ready

NMR—Non-Mission Ready

OG—Operations Group

OMR—Optical Mark Reader

OPORD—Operation Order

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OSA—Operational Support Airlift

PCS—Permanent Change Of Station

PFT—Programmed Flying Training

| **PGL**—Program Guidance Letter

PR—Progress Review

SAF/AAIP—Secretary Of The Air Force/Publishing

| **SORTS**—Status of Resources and Training System

STAN/EVAL—Standardization/Evaluation

TDY—Temporary Duty

UAV—Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

| **UPGL**—Undergraduate Program Guidance Letter

USAF—United States Air Force

Terms

Aircrew—The total complement of crewmembers (primary crewmember, mission crewmember) required to operate an aircraft and to complete an assigned mission. AFI 65-503, *USAF Cost and Planning Factors Guide*, lists authorized aircrew composition. (In this instruction, “aircrew” is normally used in the plural and “aircrew member” in the singular.) (See AFI 11-401 for definitions of primary crewmember and mission crewmember.)

Basic Aircraft Qualification—An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed training prescribed to maintain the skills necessary to perform aircrew duties in the unit aircraft.

Basic Mission Capable—An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification training, is qualified in some aspect of the unit mission, but does not maintain MR/CMR status.

Combat Mission Ready—An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification training and maintains qualification and proficiency in the command or unit operational mission (same as Mission Ready).

Continuation Training—The continuation training program provides crew members with the volume, frequency, and mix of training necessary to maintain proficiency in the assigned qualification level.

Currency—A measure of how frequently and/or recently a task is completed. Currency requirements should ensure the average aircrew member maintains a minimum level of proficiency in a given event.

Flying Training CONOPS—The process which ties validated training requirements to the Air Force Programming, Planning, and Budgeting System.

Formal Course—Training courses listed in the Air Force Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA).

Initial Qualification—An aircrew member engaged in training needed to qualify for basic aircrew duties in an assigned position for a specific aircraft, without regard for the unit's operational mission.

Mission Ready—An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification training and maintains qualification and proficiency in the command or unit operational mission (same as Combat Mission Ready).

Mission Qualification—An aircrew member engaged in training needed to qualify in an assigned aircrew position to perform the command or unit mission.

Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR)—Any headquarters, agency, or activity having the primary functional interest in, and responsibility for, a specific action, project, plan, program, or problem.

Proficiency—A measure of how well a task is completed. An aircrew member is considered proficient when they can perform tasks at the minimum acceptable levels of speed, accuracy, and safety.

Special Mission Training—Training in any special skills necessary to carry out the unit's assigned missions that are not required by every crew member. Specialized training is normally accomplished after the crew member is assigned MR/CMR or BMC status, and is normally in addition to MR/CMR or BMC requirements.

Training Command—The MAJCOM assigned responsibility for formal school training in each MDS.

Attachment 2

IC 2000-1 TO AFI 11-202, VOLUME 1, AIRCREW TRAINING

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This change incorporates interim change (IC) 2000-1, which makes administrative changes to the purpose paragraphs on the title page; updates Flying Training CONOPS, including use of Program Guidance Letters (PGL) and Programmed Flying Training (PFT) conferences (paragraphs [1.](#), [1.4.1.6.](#), [1.4.2.4.3.](#), and [1.4.2.5.4.](#)); makes the USAF Academy a MAJCOM-equivalent for purposes of this instruction (paragraph [1.4.2.](#)); moves NVG training programs from a MAJCOM to a lead command (i.e., MDS-specific) responsibility (paragraph [1.4.2.4.4.](#)); replaces AFCAT 36-2233, *USAF Formal Schools*, with the Air Force Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA) throughout the instruction (paragraphs [1.4.2.5.1.](#), [1.7.2.](#), [1.7.3.](#), [2.1.](#), [2.2.](#), [2.3.](#), and [6.3.](#)); delegates waiver authority to complete requalification courses in lieu of initial qualification courses for aircrew members unqualified over 5 years to MAJCOM/DOT (or equivalent) (paragraph [1.7.3.](#)); defers to AFI 36-2107, *Active Duty Service Commitments (ADSC)*, for ADSCs for aircrew training (paragraphs [1.8.](#), [4.10.](#), and [5.](#)); allows test pilots to complete senior officer qualification training courses (paragraph [2.8.8.](#)); revises the definition of basic mission capable (BMC) aircrew status to require “qualification” rather than “familiarization” in some aspect of the unit mission (paragraph [4.1.2.](#)); makes failure to accomplish the physical examination, physiological training, and ejection seat/ground egress training grounding items (paragraphs [4.1.4.](#), [4.1.4.1.](#), [4.1.4.2.](#), and [4.1.4.8.](#)); updates reference to AFI 11-290, *Cockpit/Crew Resource Management Training Program* (paragraph [4.1.4.3.](#)); clarifies that status of non-mission ready aircrews will be updated in Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) (paragraph [4.6.1.](#)); clarifies that flight surgeons may log more than one sortie per day; however, they may credit only one sortie per day towards semi-annual and annual sortie requirements ([Table 1.](#)); and adds new acronyms and terms to the glossary ([Attachment 1](#)). See the last attachment of the publication, IC 2000-1, for the complete IC. A bar (|) indicates revisions from the previous edition.

Title Page, 1st paragraph. This instruction implements AFPD 11-2, *Aircraft Rules and Procedures*, and AFPD 11-4, *Aviation Service*. It establishes the USAF aircrew training program that supports Air Force objectives and is applicable to all units assigned to or gained by major commands (MAJCOM) and HQ USAF direct reporting units (DRU) and applies to commanders, operations supervisors, and aircrews assigned or attached to all flying activities of these MAJCOMs and DRUs. MAJCOMs, field operating agencies (FOA) and DRUs may supplement this instruction. MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs will coordinate their supplement to this instruction with HQ USAF/XOOT before publication and forward one copy to HQ USAF/XOOT after publication. AFI 11-2 *Mission Design Series (MDS)-Specific*, Volume 1 instructions will contain specific training requirements unique to individual aircraft and crew positions. Submit suggested improvements to this instruction on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**, through training channels, to HQ USAF/XOOT, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1480. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

Title Page, 2nd paragraph. The Privacy Act of 1974 affects this instruction. The Privacy Act System Number F011 AF XO A, Air Force Operations Resource Management Systems (AFORMS) covers

required information. The authority for maintenance of AFORMS is Title 37 U.S.C. 301a (Incentive Pay), Public Law 92-204, Section 715 (Appropriations Act for 1973), Public Laws 93-570 (Appropriations Act for 1974), 93-294 (Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974), and Executive Order 9397.

1. General. This instruction prescribes basic policy and guidance for training United States Air Force aircrews according to AFPD 11-2, *Aircraft Rules and Procedures* (AFPD 11-2 establishes the publications architecture). Undergraduate and Graduate aircrew production is tasked in Programmed Flying Training Guidance Letters (PGL). Undergraduate and Introduction to fighter/bomber Fundamentals training is conducted according to HQ AETC instructions and approved syllabi. This instruction takes precedence over MDS-specific instructions. Unique, customized, and/or specialized training programs are defined in AFI 11-2 MDS-*Specific*, Volume 1 instructions.

1.4.1.3. DELETED.

1.4.1.6. Through HQ USAF/XOOT, implements Flying Training Concept of Operations (CONOPS). Annually releases Undergraduate and Graduate PGLs capturing approved training requirements across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

1.4.2. MAJCOMs. MAJCOMs will establish an aircrew training office responsible for the overall management of the command's aircrew training program. Air National Guard (ANG) and USAF Academy are considered MAJCOMs for purposes of this instruction.

1.4.2.2. DELETED.

1.4.2.4.3. Program Guidance Letters (PGL). Lead commands, in conjunction with user commands and other users, will determine total force training requirements across the FYDP. Forwarded requirements annually to HQ USAF/XOOT for validation and inclusion in the Undergraduate and Graduate PGLs.

1.4.2.4.4. Night Vision Goggles (NVG) Training. Lead commands, in coordination with user commands, will develop initial and annual NVG training programs that emphasize sound night operations using NVGs, address common NVG hazards, weapons specific NVG capabilities, and the limitations involved in night low-level NVG-aided operations and ensure appropriate aircrews are properly trained.

NOTE: Recurring NVG training will be taught separately from the recurring Instrument Refresher Course (IRC) and will not be credited toward any part of IRC training. If the MAJCOM elects to use the IRC forum for NVG training, additional time must be allocated to fulfill NVG requirements.

1.4.2.5.1. Formal School Courses. The training command, in coordination with lead commands and program managers, approves formal school courses and syllabi. These courses and syllabi should be developed to support the Air Force Mission Essential Task List. Send proposals for amending existing course prerequisites and syllabi or deleting obsolete courses through the appropriate headquarters to the training command for approval. The training command will process the approved changes in coordination with the Air Force Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA), OPR.

1.4.2.5.4. Programmed Flying Training (PFT). Training commands will conduct PFT conferences. The purpose of PFT conferences are to capture inputs from Air Staff, AFPC, lead and user MAJCOMs, and other users in the allocation of training quotas. The conference goal is to publish a consolidated PFT pamphlet that fulfills maximum total force training requirements within programmed capacity. Training MAJCOMs maintain quota allocation and management responsibilities.

1.7.2. Unqualified 2 to 5 Years. Complete appropriate ETCA requalification academic course, in-unit or formal school flying training, and a flight evaluation. When the requalification academic course is not practical or quotas are not available, units will request waivers as specified in the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 to conduct in-unit training using formal school courseware.

1.7.3. Unqualified Over 5 Years. Complete the appropriate ETCA formal initial qualification course. Waiver authority to complete the ETCA formal requalification course in lieu of the initial qualification course is MAJCOM/DOT (or equivalent).

1.8. Active Duty Service Commitment (ADSC). For ADSCs for aircrew training, see AFI 36-2107, *Active Duty Service Commitments*.

2.1. General Requirements. Unless specified in applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1, the primary method of initial qualification is to attend and complete the appropriate formal training course listed in ETCA. Completing the appropriate formal course satisfies all basic qualification training requirements. When attendance is not practical or quotas are not available, units will request waivers as specified in the applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 to conduct in-unit qualification training, using formal school courseware (see paragraph 1.5). Special recurring flying training acquired by contract is governed by AFI 36-2202, *Special Training*. **NOTE:** General officers must complete a formal training course qualification program (AF Form 8 flight evaluation) prior to flying an aircraft with passengers on board (exceptions to this policy must be approved by HQ USAF/ XO).

2.2. Initial Qualification Training Prerequisites. Before entering qualification training, each aircrew member must comply with the appropriate formal course training prerequisites prescribed in ETCA. In addition, all personnel maintaining flying status will meet the following requirements before flying:

2.3. Ground Training Requirements. For in-unit qualification training, commanders will obtain and use the current formal school courseware (ETCA), if available.

2.8.8. Test pilots of any rank assigned to HQ AFMC may attend senior officer qualification training courses.

4.1.2. Basic Mission Capable (BMC). An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification training, is qualified in some aspect of the unit mission, but does not maintain MR/CMR status. The aircrew member must be able to attain full qualification to meet operational taskings within 30 days, or otherwise specified in the applicable MDS-Specific, Volume 1.

4.1.4. Minimum Requirements. In addition to the above, MR/CMR, BMC, and BAQ aircrew members must have accomplished and/or maintain the following minimum requirements (**NOTE:** an asterisk [*] indicates requirement is a grounding item):

4.1.4.1. *Annual physical according to AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards*.

4.1.4.2. *Physiological training (N/A for UAV aircrew) according to AFI 11-403, *Aerospace Physiological Training*.

4.1.4.8. *Ejection seat (where applicable) and ground egress training (N/A for UAV operators).

4.1.4.3. Cockpit/Crew Resource Management (CRM) training, according to AFI 11-290, *Cockpit/Crew Resource Management Training Program*, and MDS-Specific, Volume 1 (Flight Surgeons: CRM is a one-time requirement in the primary assigned aircraft).

4.6.1. Declare individuals in Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) non-mission ready (NMR), non-combat mission ready (N-CMR), non-basic mission capable (N-BMC), or non-basic aircraft qualified (N-BAQ) if they fail to complete periodic ground or flying continuation training requirements as defined in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 instructions. Waiver requirements and waiver authorities will be specified in AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 instructions.

4.10. Retraining. Personnel retraining in another type aircraft will incur an ADSC per AFI 36-2107.

Table 1. Flight Surgeon Sorties/Training Requirements (See Notes).

| Sortie | Semi-Annual Period | Annual Sorties |
|--------|--------------------|----------------|
|--------|--------------------|----------------|

| | | |
|-------|------------|-------------|
| Total | Minimum: 6 | Minimum: 12 |
| Night | Minimum: 1 | Minimum: 2 |

NOTES:

1. Flight surgeons may log more than one sortie per day; however, no more than one sortie per single calendar day will be credited towards semi-annual and annual sortie requirements in [Table 1](#). above.

EXCEPTION: Credit reserve forces flight surgeons with a maximum of 2 sorties for separate flights performed in a single calendar day, provided the interval between flights does not exceed 60 days and a minimum of 6 missions are flown each 6 months.

2. A night sortie is one on which either takeoff or landing and at least 50 percent of flight duration or 1 hour, whichever is less, occur between the period of official sunset to official sunrise.

3. Flight surgeons are conditional fliers and must meet DoD Pay Manual flying requirements for entitlement to ACIP.

4. To maintain currency, time between flights must not be more than 60 days. Notify the command surgeon when time between flights exceeds 60 days. MAJCOMs establish procedures for flight surgeons to regain flying currency.

5. Upgrade Training. See applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1 for specific instructions for additional requirements. Personnel upgrading in an aircraft will incur an ADSC per AFI 36-2107.

6.3. Course Prerequisites. Commanders will insure ATS students complete ATS course prerequisites as outlined in ETCA; applicable AFI 11-2 *MDS-Specific*, Volume 1; or course syllabus.

Attachment 1 – Add/change the following abbreviations and acronyms:

CONOPS Concept of Operations

ETCA Education and Training Course Announcement

FYDP Future Years Defense Plan

GPGL Graduate Program Guidance Letter

PGL Program Guidance Letter

SORTS Status of Resources and Training System

UPGL Undergraduate Program Guidance Letter

Attachment 1 – Add the following terms:

Flying Training CONOPS The process which ties validated training requirements to the Air Force Programming, Planning, and Budgeting System.

Basic Mission Capable An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification training, is qualified in some aspect of the unit mission, but does not maintain MR/CMR status.

Formal Course Training courses listed in the Air Force Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA).